REFRESENTATIVE TAYLER OPPOSED TO ANY MODIFICATION.

One of President Mckinley's Close Ohio Friends Before the Industrial Commission.

FOR ERADICATING THE EVIL.

Babcock's Bill, Which Proposes Placing Trust-Made Articles on the Free List, Not Favored.

TESTIMONY OF DR. GUNTON

WHO COMBATED MR. ATKINSON'S FREER TRADE ARGUMENTS.

Tariff Revision Favored by Manufacturers Who Will Meet Next Time in Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The industrial commission at its session to-day considered the tariff question with incidental reference to trusts, the witnesses being Congressman Robert W. Tayler, of Ohio, and Dr. George G. Gunten, president of the New York Institute of Social Economics. Mr. Tayler took the position that any discussion in Congress of the tariff at this time would have a damaging effect on the country. He said the Dingley law was the most equitable tariff law the United States had ever had. He took a decided position against trusts, and said they are not fostered by the protective tariff. He also said he believed in the principle of reciprocity, but that he did not indorse any of the recently negotiated reciprocity treaties.

Mr. Tayler announced the general principle that the history of the country for the past few years and the present conditions demand there should not be the slightest relaxing of the tariff principle as now embodied in the Dingley law. The relation of the tariff to trusts, he said, is only incidental. The Dingley law embodies, he COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS said, the idea that the American civilization is on a higher plane than any other and requires a higher reward for its labor to maintain that excellence. Whenever the labor cost is greater than elsewhere it is necessary there should be an equalizing influnce such as the Dingley law. Primarily, therefore, the protective tariff law was in the interest of labor. Even the farmer, he said, gets a reciprocal benent.

"How is the farmer benefited by the tariff on steel?" asked Colonel Livingston. "In the first place," replied the witnes. "there is not much tariff on iron and steel, except, possibly, on tin plate. We pay out in wages not less than \$20,000,000. That means that the consuming power of the American people at home is increased to that extent, and I think the effect of that increased consumption is sufficient to recoup the farmer for any supposed increase of the cost to him of iron and steel articles which he may purchase.

Mr. Tayler announced himself as opposed cause, he said, he considered human nature too weak to intrust in a few people such a power as is involved in trusts. He thought abuses were certain, and there would be what he called governmental socialism or governmental ownership of the articles controlled by the trusts. "Do you know of any combine that ac-

controls any industry?" Mr. Clarke Mr. Tayler said he did not. 'Is not the United States Steel Corpora-

tion on the border of attaining absolute control?" asked Colonel Livingston. "I cannot answer that question either yes or no," replied the witness, "but there are many large iron and steel concerns not in the combination. Iron ore and coal are widely distributed, and I do not believe that any one will ever get absolute control

Mr. Tayler said that, distrustful as he was of the trusts, he had no remedy to suggest. He did not accept the theory that the trusts alone could be trusted to reduce the cost of commodities. Instancing the United States Steel Company, he said that the cost had not been one-third that amount. He had no doubt that the holders of those securities would demand returns upon them. He said he would oppose the Babcock bill placing iron products on the free list because the result would be to destroy independent effort. While it would not especially injure the trusts, as with them the only effect would be to reduce labor, on general principles he thought a discussion of the tariff at this time would be unwise and undesirable. He did not consider trusts the outgrowth of protection. but conceded that incidentally some trusts might be benefited by protection, "just as the sun may cause weeds to grow

Dr. Gunton devoted himself especially to replying to an argument recently made before the commission by Mr. Edward Atkinson for freer trade. Dr. Gunton said that the freedom contended for by opponents of the tariff is analogous to the freedom of savages, a freedom which, if indulged in too freely, not only brings injury to others, Speaking of the strike of the machinists.

Dr. Gunton said it was perfectly right, as he believed that labor was justified in organizing a capital for the protection of its Interests. He said, however, that the mawere blameworthy in that they had agreed to arbitrate and then had failed to live up to their agreement. He favored compulsory education and a law limiting the hours of labor. Referring to Mr. Atkinson. Dr. Gunton said that his views were all born of theory, and that when the opinion got abroad that theories akin to Mr. Atkinson's were about to be enacted into law there came near being general bank-

FAVOR TARIFF REVISION.

Action of Manufacturers Before Adjourning to Meet in Indianapolis.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.-At its closing session to-day the National Association of Manufacturers adopted a resolution recommending the calling of a general convention for consideration of reciprocity treaties with foreign countries. The executive committee was charged to call and organize such a convention. The following resolution was adopted with regard to tariff

"Resolved. That the National Association of Manufacturers affirms the following principles should govern all legislation: The object of tariff legislation should be to furnish adequate protection to such prodnets only as require it, without providing for monopoly abuses. The tariff on goods of which the cost of production is higher in the United States than in foreign countries. should be at least what is necessary to compensate domestic industries for the higher cost of production.

The association re-elected its old officers. as has been the custom since it was organized, and chose Indianapolis as the place for the next convention.

Took an Overdose of Morphine.

overdose of morphine. Nothing was found in his pockets that would lead to his identity. Another brother, R. P. Frazier, who, for many years, was credit man for the Steele & Walker Wholesale Grocery Company, committed suicide here two years ago by taking morphine.

MR. BEVERIDGE'S MOVEMENTS.

Indiana's Junior Senator Interview-

ing Leading Russian Statesmen. ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.-Senator Beveridge has had long interviews with M. De Witte, minister of finance; Count Lamsdorff, minister of foreign affairs; M. Pobendosteff, procurator general of the holy synod, and Prince Khilkoff, minister of railways. He will begin a detailed study HE SAYS, ARE BAD of the sugar, iron and cotton industries. BRITAIN IS ON THE DECLINE To-morrow he will go to Kieff. In addition to the work already outlined, before starting for Siberia he will spend a few days on BUT HE HAD NO REMEDY TO OFFER | the estate of Count Sheremetieff, studying agricultural conditions and local self-government, from the commune to the zemstvo. He will be in European Russia for about a month.

THEIR EYES WEAK.

Many Young Men Not Admitted to the West Point Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 6 .- No official report has yet been made by the medical examining board, but in official circles it is said that about 25 per cent. of the young men who yesterday presented themselves for entrance examination at the Military Academy were found physically disqualified, mainly owing to weak eyes. The examinations of the installed candidates will ge finished to-morrow.

Tent pitching was the picturesque feature of the exercises this afternoon. Then followed the battalion drill and later came the dress parade, which closed the public exhibition drills for the day, with the exception of the gymnasium exercises in the evening. The furlough hop will take place to-morrow evening and the class will leave

BALDWIN SAILS IN THE AIR.

Arctic Explorer Tests a Balloon

Which He Will Take North. QUINCY, Ill., June 6.-Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, an arctic explorer, made a test ascension to-day in a large gas balloon, which he will take on his polar expedition. He was accompanied by his cousin, Samuel Baldwin, of this city. It was the to have gone with Andre, but at the last moment obstacles prevented his joining the | United States. We hope to begin work ill-fated explorer. Now he is going to trace Andre in the polar zone, if possible, and learn the fate of that adventurer. Baldwin to-day journeyed southeast for twenty miles. The ascent and descent was

BRITAIN AND AMERICA

ON WEDNESDAY'S BANQUET.

One Editor Advocates the Hoisting of the Stars and Stripes on Inde-

pendence Day.

British are now so frequently exchanging | reversed. is the burden of the comments of the afternoon papers on Wednesday evening's Chamber of Commerce banquet. The St. pany raised all sorts of objections, but James Gazette is so friendly that it ad- gradually they came round, and they now vocates a display of the stars and stripes | appear to be periectly satisfied with the alongside the union jack on all public to the principle involved in the trusts, be- buildings throughout the empire on July 4 on the same principle that English uni- templated buying up other roads, Mr. versity men group the light blue and the dark blue (the colors of Cambridge and the remodeled underground railway would Oxford, respectively), when they meet,

maker of the world, and thinks trade ri- | Everything else is wrong.' valry and the desire to secure new markets are liable to prove fruitful sources of

The Westminster Gazette says: "Mr. and stars and stripes floating side by side. new electric road from the city to Picca- for Herbertshoh, New Britain, to get coal rates all duties collected on merchandise A less martial way of cultivating good feeling between the two races was adopted | ferred to is J. Pierpont Morgan. when the London Chamber of Commerce entertained the New York Chamber of is so welcome to Londoners that little or Commerce at dinner.

their commerce with praiseworthy determination, and says that whatever in the forenoon, the evening was most correctly spent. The paper adds: "We are glad to see Lord words recently uttered by President Mc-Kinley, who expressed the hope that 'our past and increasing prosperity may be in the brotherhood of nations.' The most daring speaker, perhaps, was Mr. Griscom. He said his countrymen hoped to build up their shipping trade. They had made a beginning and, with the co-operation of their government, trusted to soon see their flag flying side by side with that of Great Britain. Considering how frightened some of us have been at this 'beginning,' and how little we appreciate 'co-operation' between the state and shipping interests in America, Mr. Griscom was certainly a bold man." The Westminster Gazette suggests the canquet may "be regarded as the friendly handshake which precedes a vigorous encounter." and adds: "It served at least to monstrate that if our American rivals are going to knock us out of time in the markets of the world our merchants mean

NEAR TO DEATH'S DOOR.

to take their fate in the best of spirit.

Gov. Samford, of Alabama, Stricken

with Heart Trouble. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7 .- A special to the Age-Herald from Tuscaloosa, Ala., says: "Governor William J. Samford tonight lies seriously ill at the residence of Prof. A. A. Person. He is suffering from hypertrophy, or enlargement of the heart, and, while the end may not be near at hand, serious apprehensions are felt. Mrs. Samford is at the bedside of her husband. At 10 o'clock Dr. James T. Searcy stated that Governor Samford had not improved. "For the past week the Governor has had fainting spells, originating with his heart. but they have been kept from the knowledge of the general public. At an early hour this (Friday) morning arrangements by special train to his home at Opelika."

FOR NEGROES ALONE.

Three Scholarships Worth \$500 Each

from J. D. Rockefeller. Advertiser to-morrow will say: "John D. Teachers' College-the school of pedagogy of Columbia University. He has given three scholarships worth \$500 each, on conger of one must be a graduate of the Tuskegee Normal College, Tuskegee, Ala., minated by Booker T. Washington, principal of the institution; the second must be graduate of the Spellman Colored Sem-ST. JOSEPH. Mo., June 6.-J. C. Frazier, inary of Atlanta, appointed by the principal, business man of Atchison, Kan., brother and the third is to be a graduate of Hampton Institute, Virginia. He will get the nal Bank of that city, died at Ensworth | appointment upon the recommendation of Hospital, in this city, last night, from an Dr. Fressel, the superintendent."

BRITONS FAR BEHIND THE TIMES. ACCORDING TO MR. YERKES.

Surprising Utterances of a Capitalist Who Expects to Increase His Wealth Off Englishmen.

WHILE THE UNITED STATES IS PRO-GRESSING, MR. YERKES SAYS.

Everything About the London Underground Railway to Be American, Except the Soil.

UNITED STATES LOCOMOTIVES

RESULT OF COMPARATIVE TESTS MADE ON AN ENGLISH ROAD.

They Did Good Work, It Is Said, but Cost More to Maintain than Those of John Bull's Make.

LONDON, June 6 .- A special meeting of introduction of electricity as the motive power of the road. J. S. Forbes, the pres- done by nonunion men. ident, said the work would occupy two

"Yes," said Mr. Yerkes, when interviewed is what it amounts to. My syndicate is composed of both British and American financiers, although far the largest proportion of the capital comes from the consent of Parliament has been obtained. The system we intend to install is almost exactly similar to that in use on the present antiquated cars and substitute rebuild the stations, to install are lights and to make the road equal to any rapid-

"Yes, we must have American engineers | whole system may be ordered. to do the work. They know nothing about that sort of thing here. I tell you what, the trouble with the English concerns is that they don't know the value of a scrap

"As to the agitation about the United States buying up England, it is absurd. Years ago British capital controlled the bulk of the American railroads. Since then Great Britain has been on the decline, and LONDON, June 6 .- Appreciation of the the United States has progressed. As a cordiality of the sentiments Americans and | natural result, the circumstances are now

> "When I first proposed to take over the underground railway, the English com-

> bargain." After declining to say whether he con-Yerkes concluded with a declaration that

be far superior to the existing London Robert W. Perks, M. P., solicitor for the eaten, save a Dr. Heinroth. company, during the course of the meeting

The remodeling of the district railway

dilly. The Daily Mail will say to-morrow

Yerkes's Financial Agent.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.-The details Lansdowne's quoting of those admirable of the plan for the formation of the Metropolitan District Traction Company in London engineered by Charles T. Yerkes, of fruitful of nothing but good for our elders | Chicago, with whom were associated offi-Company, were made public in this city today. The Maryland Company will be the American financial agent of the enter-

AN ENGLISH TEST.

American Locomotives Said to Be Less Durable than the British.

LONDON, June 6.-The Midland Railway Company, since the latter half of 1899, has been using forty American locomotives. Samuel W. Johnson, superintendent of the locomotive department of the company, will say in the Daily Mail to-morrow that the Slight Accident to the Lawson Yacht results of six months' comparative tests made with standard Midland good engines under the same conditions showed the extra working cost of the American locomo tives over the British to be from 20 to per cent. in fuel, 50 per cent. in oil and per cent. in repairs. "It must be said that the American engines worked the trains their inferiority in the three points named | hour. is incontestible." The American locomotives in question cost £400 less than the British. They were delivered in the course of a few months, while the locomotives ordered of British firms in February, 1897. were not delivered until February, 1900,

largely owing to the strike. land Railway Company, will confirm Mr. Johnson's statement in the Daily Mail, but ciple and with quite an opposite idea to this work than was anticipated. ours as to their future. In the United States you take an engine off a peg, as it were, and from then work it right out till it dies, giving it no rest. The American contention is that by the time it is done for something better will come along. We make our engines as good as we possibly can, and then we tend them carefully, rest NEW YORK, June 6.-The Journal and them, clean them and do everything to make them last. Although the Midland Railway Company would not give another order unless in exceptional circumstance, it would not be correct to say that the American locomotives are not good. The Americans can make them as well as we can, but the conditions are different. Ours are better under all circumstances. There

nite report could not be given for two months, but Major Johnstone thinks the Americans average 10 per cent. more coal than the other types.

INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1901.

Sir Alfred comments as follows: "This, so far, confirms the reports from Burmah and Asia, which, it correct, would make American engines dear at a gift. With reference to your claim that Americans are superior in chemical research, I venture to IMPORTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES point out that the achievements in metallurgy of Cort, Hall, Neilsen, Bessemer, Slemens, Martin, Gilchrist, Thomas and Robert S. Austin are not due to American research. I would respectfully invite you to name any American who could claim rank with them."

NO DOUBLE TARIFF.

doned by Germans.

Maximal and Minimal Duties Aban-

BERLIN, June 6 .- As one of the results of the tariff convocation. Prussia and a number of the larger German states have abandoned the idea of the so-called double tariff, that is to say, maximal and minimal, which commercial circles considered the main obstacle in concluding new and mutually satisfactory commercial treaties. United States Ambassador White attaches great importance to the news that some of the principal German states will drop the double tariff, as he believes this will make the negotiation of the commercial treaty between Germany and the United States much more likely. The Foreign Office informed a representative of the Associated Press that the negotiations regarding the treaty have not CIVIL been suspended, although not much is being done in connection with them. "The tendency here," said a high Foreign Office official, is to wait to see what the United States will do toward reducing their tariff in accordance with recent utterances

LABOR, TRADE, INDUSTRY.

which have not damaged, but have greatly

Items of Interest to Toilers, Capitalists and Business Men.

improved the prospects of the treaty."

War has been declared between the musical unions of New York which threatens a split in the Musical Mutual Protective One hundred iron molders in the City

the London District Railway to-day sanc- | Vulcan, Mechanics' and Enterprise fountioned Charles T. Yerkes's plan for the deries at San Francisco have walked out in accordance with a resolution not to handle any patterns or any other work The National Foundry Men's Association closed a three days' session at Buffalo yes-

Sadlier, of Springfield, O., was elected to-night, "we have practically got control president, Dr. R. Moldenke, of New York, Constitution not suited to the conditions of the London underground railway. That | secretary, and Thomas D. West, of Sharpville, Pa., treasurer. It is said a number of manufacturers in Cleveland and Akron, O., have interested proprietors of about fifteen sewer-pipe decision, the United States Philippine complants in a plan for organization of a

terday with the election of officers. J. G.

ingle corporation to take over all the lants and conduct the business as a whole. The proposed capitalization is \$7,000,000. At yesterday's session of the International Association of Machinists' convenion at Toronto the action of the men employed in the shops of the New York Cenelevated lines in Chicago. We will sell the tral Railroad at Depew was taken up for consideration. The officials were very reticent in regard to the matter, but it was those of American pattern. We intend to learned the convention decided to order the strikers to return to work pending arbitration of the trouble. In the event of the New York Central not complying with the demands of the men a general strike on the

> The Consolidated Tobacco Company, with an authorized capital of \$30,000,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J. The capital stock is all common, with shares of the (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 6.)

AND DEVOURED

ATE OF A GERMAN EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

Twelve of the Party Slain by Cannibal Natives of St. Matthias Island and Their Bodies Eaten.

BERLIN, June 6.-The Tageblatt prints pecial correspondence from New Guinea containing a full account of the massacre The Globe alone takes exception to the "tube." "The people who built that," said of the members of the first German South dictum that commerce is the great peace- he, "knew nothing except how to dig holes, sea expedition on the cannibal island of St. Matthias. They were all killed and

The Colonial Zeitung, the official organ to-day urged the importance of hastening of the German Colonial Society, furnishes in the Philippines on July 1, as is now conthe plans of Mr. Yerkes, giving as a reason | details of the massacre. It seems that the | templated, without a call for an extra Chamberlain once said it would almost be that an American millionaire was inter- vessel, which carried the expedition to the session of Congress to enact some measure ested in a project to construct an entirely Island of St. Matthias, left after a few days | prescribing a specific schedule of tariff that it understands the millionaire re- and fresh supplies. During its absence the from the archipelago between the first of savages, who had hitherto appeared friend- | next month and the date upon which Conly, although known to be rabid cannibals, gress finally passes such an act must be nothing is heard of jealousy of American planned to kill and rob the diminished par- refunded. The Times is rather distressed at the fact | enterprise. All the papers express pleasure, ty. The plot was carried out one morning | "I see no other way out of the dilemma," that nobody referred to the Derby or the yacht race, but that the chambers stuck to American agency than not at all."

I see no other way out of the dilemma," while the members of the expedition, who said Mr. Boutell this afternoon, "unless the had a body guard of forty drilled Papuans, were cleaning their rifles, which they had taken apart. Suddenly eighty of the islanders broke from the bushes, raising fierce which they stabbed to death the leader of cials and experts of the Maryland Trust | as Mereke or Mencka), his secretary, Herr under a tent.

Dr. Heinroth emptied his revolver into his assailants, while the body guard in the meantime retired to the boats with the wounded and Dr. Heinroth, leaving twelve dead. The boats put off to an island not far distant, where the expeditionary vessel rescued them. Subsequently the surveyors returned to the Island of St. Matthias, where they found that the bodies had been devoured and the camp absolutely looted.

STEERING GEAR JAMMED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.-The Lawson yacht Independence, in her second sail trial to-day, met with her first accident, a not but sufficient to stop the trial after an hour and a half of splendid sailing, during which she attained a speed on a reach of a little satisfactorily," Mr. Johnson will say, "but | over three miles of 131/2 nautical miles an

Work on the Constitution.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 6 .- The iron work-Constitution made so much progress to-day Sir Ernest Paget, chairman of the Mid- | eral feet in the middle of the spar and upworkers are encountering considerable difficulty in repairing the warped plates, and have been made to remove the Governor | their engines on an entirely different prin- a much longer time will be necessary for

SAID TO BE SHORT \$30,000.

Town Clerk Who Is Alleged to Have Tried to Burn Official Records.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 6.-In connecmade to-day, it became known that the shortage of Roland D. Swan, formerly clerk is no market in the English railways for | town, had been found to be more than \$30,-000. Swan was also implicated in an attempt Sir Alfred Hickman, ex-president of the to burn the Town Hall several weeks ago. British Iron Trade Association, has writ- on the night when the town safe was ten another letter to George Hamilton, the | robbed and records were taken. The grand | Indian secretary, concerning American lo- jury found an indictment against Swan in comotives, citing the reply of Lord Cromer, 282 counts, alleging larceny. Swan pleaded the British agent in Egypt, relative to the not guilty to-day, and, at the request of the consumption of coal by British and foreign district attorney, his bail was increased to engines in Egypt. Lord Cromer said a defi- \$25,000.

WANT REFUND OF DUTIES.

Preparing Bills to Present to the Government in the Belief that Customs Dues Are Illegal.

UNCERTAINTY MANILA

TAFT COMMISSION WAITING ON AD-VICES FROM WASHINGTON.

Fears Expressed that the United States Constitution Will Not Fit Conditions in the Islands.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF of President McKinley and Secretary Gage. WAR WORKING ON A PLAN.

> Views of Representative Bontell on the Collection of Duties-He Thinks Refund Is Necessary.

MANILA, June 6.-The fragmentary news received here of the Porto Rico decision has caused apprehension that there will be such a deficit in the Philippine revenues that Congress will need to make an appropriation to meet it. Fears are also expressed as to the result of the application of jury trials and other features of the of the Philippines. Importers are preparing claims for a refunding of the duties paid. On account, it is reported, of the missioners are inclined to postpone their proposed northern tour. They are some what nonplused over the matter and are anxious to receive advices from Washing-

General Chaffee and his staff were conveyed direct to the Malacanan palace to day, where a private conference between General Chaffee and MacArthur took place. General Chaffee informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that while he was not sure of the Oriental's general capacity for self-government, he favored the establishment of civil control in the Philippines at the earliest practicable moment. He was in full sympathy with the commission's plan for native education and business advancement, because the United States interests and native interests lie in the same line. It seems certain that under a plain division of the civil and | chair of natural science, which he has held military authority Judge Taft and Gen- for the past two years. The cause of the eral Chaffee will work together admirably. General Chaffee will sail on the transport Sumner Saturday for a tour of the islands Commissioners Taft, Wright and Ide are at Cavite to-day establishing a provincial government. They were formally welcomes by Col. Goodrell and the local dignitaries in the town hall. Judge Taft spoke, outlining the commission's provincial plans. Captain Algalogo and his aid have been killed by Wray's command at Dousol, Al-

Reilley's battery has sailed for the United

States on board the transport Packling. MR. BOUTELL'S FEARS.

Refund of Duties May Be Necessary if Congress Does Not Act.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 6.-Representative Boutell, of Chicago, who is in Washington, says that if civil government is established

into the country from the islands during that period shall enter free of duty. No other inference than that can be drawn from the recent Porto Rican decision. In my opinion it will be held that if civil government is established in the islands without specifying any particular rates of duty, goods from there will not be held to have come from a foreign country, just as the goods coming from Porto Rico under the Dingley law were held to be nontaxable Congress must act as soon as civil government is inaugurated, otherwise the Nation will lose all the money collected upon imports from the Philippines from the time such government is established up to the time when the necessary law is passed

Upon reassembling in December the Senate

and House will no doubt immediately get to work upon a measure prescribing tariff rates for the islands. This will settle the whole subject. "There is one feature of this whole matter which has, in my judgment, thus far escaped general attention by those who are inclined to criticise the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bryan and his followers, I perceive, are claiming that Congress has been given the power to legislate for our new possessions regardless of the provisions of the Constitution as applied to the States. Mr. Bryan, however, loses sight of the fact that there is no injunction upon Congress to legislate contrary to the provisions of that Constitution. While the Constitution does not necessarily follow the flag, the decision does not hold that it devolves upon Congress to ignore that instrument, and while, within its discretion it may, if it chooses, legislate without fuil direction from the Constitution, there is nothing obligatory resting on the national legislature to force is to brush the Constitution aside and legislate arbitrarily. On the contrary I believe that when Congress passes a law establishing a permanent government for the Philippines it will be guided largely by the Constitution, and that, aithough there remains the decision that it may enact any law it chooses in the premises, it will be actuated by truly philanthropic and charitable motives and frame a law creating a government as closely as possible along the lines of our own. The Supreme Court decision does not compel Congress to ignore the Constitution. therefore it simply gives that body, the direct representatives of the people, the power to exercise its discretion. The result of its work will without doubt redound to the benefit of all concerned. If it is seen that the provisions of our Constitution can equitably fit the Philippine situation, then Congress will not be restrained from applying them. On the other hand, if the interests of both peoples demand a different shade of legislation, then Congress, out of pure philanthropy, can legislate according to the circumstances. For instance, take is still effective in this country. Can you imagine any action more grotesque-if it

repeat, may not apply our Constitution to the Philippines, but it is not prohibited from doing so if it sees fit. "I am sorry to see that there is such a general disinclination to favor an extraorosition on the part of some to do every- days.

were not a serious question-that the im-

position of those taxes upon the people of

law was enacted in this country? Congress.

Porto Rico-the inhabitants of an island

thing possible to avoid an extra session, yet, in my opinion, such sessions are entirely satisfactory to the people, who, I think, are pleased to have their representatives pass upon important problems confronting the country from time to time whenever the circumstances are justifi-

PROPOSED CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 6.- The new civil

It Will Be Directed for the Present by the Secretary of War.

government to be established in the Philippines is receiving consideration of the President and the secretary of war. It will differ very little from what was first intended, as there will be a Governor for the archipelago and a legislative council and other officers. This government will have control of all civil affairs, but it will be under the war power, to the extent of being directed by the secretary of war. There will be a nice distinction as to the CHICAGO AND INDIANAPOLIS CAPIauthority of the general commanding the troops in the Philippines and the Governor to be appointed under the civil government. No official declaration has been made as to which will be the supreme authority, but it is known that the secretary of war will be supreme. While it is not the intention to conduct the government of the Philippines under the Spooner law, that law will be taken as sanctioning what is to be done. The new government will be similar to that which existed for a short time in the early days of New Mexico. There was a civil Governor appointed by the President and a commanding general of the army. Both had their functions in preserving the peace and controlling the affairs of the

Townley Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- News has been received here through unofficial channels that Lieut. Richard H. Townley, of the navy, has been convicted by court-martial at Manila and sentenced to dismissal from the service. The charge on which Lieutenant Townley was court-martialed was in connection with the recent commissary irregularities at Manila. The sentence must be approved by the President to become effective.

The Kintuck in Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The War De-

partment has been informed that the transport Kintuck is in quarantine in the harbor of Nagasaki and will not be allowed to depart until the 13th inst., owing to a supposed case of plague among her crew. Departure of Transports.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The War De-

partment has been informed that the trans-

port Kilpatrick sailed on May 29 and the

Ohio on June 4 from Manila direct for San

Francisco. Both are carrying volunteer troops home.

ALLEGED HERESY CASE

DR. TUBBS DISMISSED FROM KANSAS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

An Evolutionist Who Is Too Modern in His Views-Faculty's Action Resented by Students.

SALINA, Kan., June 6.-The trustees of the Kansas Wesleyan University have refused to re-elect Prof. F. D. Tubbs to the dismissal is what is known among the Methodist clergy as "higher criticism" of the Bible, a mild phrase for heresy. The students are circulating a petition of remonstrance against the faculty's action. Following the close of the college commencement exercises to-day George A. Parrill, a member of the graduating class, asked the audience to remain. The students were intensely excited, and in the meeting which followed a number of them, nearly all theological students, some of whom are now filling pulpits, made fiery speeches, demanding that the board of trustees explain publicly why Dr. Tubbs had not been re-elected. None of the board responded to the demands, and the Rev. W. D. Schermerhorn, of Lincoln, an alumnus of the university, attempted to ing that the board probably had good reasons for its action. The students refused to be appeased and insisted on their demands. Dr. McGuerk also made an impassioned speech in defense of Dr. Tubbs. Dr. L. O. Hansel, a trustee, at length explained that Dr. Tubbs's case was in the hands of the executive committee, and a committee of the students decided to present their demands to that committee. The Rev. Dr. S. Daniel McGuerk, who has been closely associated with Dr. Tubbs. is that he is an evolutionist, and he is simy teaching the same things that are principal Methodist theological schools. There are a lot of old fogies among the For my part I propose to think for Dr. Tubbs, and I propose to leave this conference. If I can't get a transfer to suit me I will go on the lecture platform. "The Rev. H. Gray Amhurst, of Concordia, holds the same views as Dr. Tubbs and myself, and I am surprised that they have not been after him also.'

National Missionary Union.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., June 6 .- At the annual roll call of the National Misponded to their names. There are sixty missionaries in attendance from the China field alone, the Boxer troubles having driven many of them from their posts of duty. The devotional service to-day was in charge of the Rev. Rockwell Clancy, of | it, at least that is the history of the past. Indiana President J. T. Gracey, in a brief address, said: "I believe the time has come when the missionary can act as the pacificator | business, but would like to be.

of the troubles in China."

People's Church Incorporated. CHICAGO, June 6 .- Articles of incorporation for the People's Church of America were granted to-day at Springfield, this action being taken to extend the scope of the People's Church in Chicago into a national the direction of Rev. H. W. Thomas, will be the parent body and will have limited jurisdiction over congregations at other points. The first new branches are proposed for Duluth, Minn., and for the Black Hills region in South Dakota. Branches already

Missionary Bishop Elected.

exist in Milwaukee and elsewhere.

WINONA, Minn., June 6.-Right Rev. Samuel Edsall, D. D., of Fargo, missionary bishop of North Dakota, was to-day elected | emergency where life is at stake. He told by the Minnesota Diocesan Council, Episcopalians. Dr. Rainsford, of New York, received thirty-four votes, Dr. Nichols, of New York, twenty-eight, Dr. Rollitt, of Red Wing, two, and Archdeacon Haupt, of Minnesota, four.

STRUCK BY A TROLLEY CAR.

our war revenue tax law, a measure which | Congressman Theobald Otjen and His Private Secretary Injured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6 .- Congressfor the purpose of whose acquisition the tary, Nathaniel Green, were run down and injured by an electric car this afternoon

his secretary announce to-night that their dinary session of Congress at this mo- injuries are not serious. Mr. Otjen will mentous time. There seems to be a dis- probably be able to be about in a few juries are not serious. Mr. Otjen will locals in Indiana is gratifying. He said obably be able to be about in a few that the locals would all send delegates to the convention of the National Association

CONSOLIDATED COMPANY FORMED

IN INDIANA FIELD.

Ninety Companies, Operating 129

Mines, Unified for Purpose of Econ-

omy and Better Management.

CASH PAID FOR ALL MINES

TALISTS IN THE DEAL.

Capital Stock Is Ten Million Dollars, and All the Money Is Said to Be in Eand.

WASTE OF NATURAL GAS

MR. LEACH SAYS THE HARTFORD CITY STORY IS UNTRUE.

Woman Graduated from Marion Law College-Fort Wayne Hotel Fire-Indiana Druggists' Meeting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Ind., June 6 .- The consolidation of the bituminous coal companies of Indiana, numbering about ninety, and operating 129 mines, is now assured. The representative of the trust, John S. Bays, of Sullivan, closed contracts with the Washington operators to-day, and the five large mines in this section will become a

part of the trust's property. The business of the trust will be conducted under the name of the Consolidated Coal Company of Indiana. The capital stock is \$10,000,000. It is given out by the promoters that the purpose of the consolidation is in no sense to close out the smaller operators, but to better control and manage the soft-coal interests in this State. All operators who have mines of any importance will be made a proposition and cash will be paid for all property. No company will be required to take stock in

the trust. The work of capitalizing the company was completed a week ago. Several Chicago and Indianapolis capitalists are behind the organization. It is averred that the Indiana field, for many years, has been greatly damaged by competition; that there has been a growing demand for a more systematic management and marketing of products of bituminous mines. The constant losses of operators led to a ciscussion of a general or central organization, and at a recent meeting of several operators the initial steps were taken to consolidate. The work is practically completed, since Washington operators have

MR. LEACH DENIES IT.

Says There Is No Truth in Hartford City Story of Gas Waste.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., June 6.-Regarding the alleged waste of gas in the Hartford City oil field. State Supervisor Leach says all such published statements are without foundation and are mischievous, if not malicious. Mr. Leach has made several trips to Hardford City recently to investigate the reports. He not only found the reports without foundation but also failed to find pour oil on the troubled waters by suggest- anyone responsible for them. He visited the factories and gas companies and all persons interested in the preservation of the gas supply and no word of complaint was heard. Mr. Leach authorizes the fol-

lowing statement: "The reports that are being sent out from Hartford City that a large amount of natural gas is being wasted; that the law is being violated and that but little attempt is being made to enforce it are absolutely said to-day: "The trouble with Dr. Tubbs | untrue. I cannot conceive the motive for making such statements. The oil field referred to its mostly within the city limits and any one can ascertain the true conditions with very little trouble, I have visited that field frequently and have never ministers of this conference who want to found a case of waste that would warrant deny the right of a man to think for him- a prosecution. In some cases the gas is used extravagantly, but no more so than myself and say what I think. They have | it is by most manufacturers and private been after me the same as they have after | consumers. The extravagant use of gas is waste, but there is no law to prevent it. In addition to my work I have an assistant living in Hartford City who is also superintendent of one of the local gas companies. He was highly recommended by leading manufacturers and citizens of that city. It is certainly not to his interest to have gas wasted. He visits the field nearly every day and frequently at night. He reports to me twice a week and has never mentioned a case of unlawful waste. He reported yesterday that the field was in good condition and no gas was being wasted. I have not had a single complaint from that city regarding the work of my assistant or the waste of gas in that locality. If millions of cubic feet of gas are being wasted daily the manufacturers would certainly say something to me about There is doubtless some talk about the waste of gas in that field, but such talk is usually by persons who are not in the of

DRUGGISTS OF INDIANA.

They Discuss Papers and Hear Reports and Addresses. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE. Ind., June 6 .- The Indiana I'harmaceutical Association opened the seco'clock this morning in the courtroom. E. Stanthuth, of Columbus, read an interesting paper on "Preventive Medication for Some Drug Troubles," which was discussed by the druggists. W. O. Gross, of Fort Wayne delivered an address on "Duty." He was followed by J. Newton Roe, professor of pharmacy at Valparaiso, who instructed the druggists relative to action in cases of how a bandage should be folded and applied to prevent hemorrhage, and told what cases where persons almost lose their lives by drowning. I. N. Helms, of Indianapolis, read a paper on the Indianapolis Association of Druggists. The report of the committee on trades, continued from yestergay, was made by Bruno Knoefel. "Pharmaceutical Legislation," by George D. Timmons, was another interesting paper, dealing principally with the laws governing Secretary A. Timberlake made an inter-

esting report of the work accomplished by the Indiana Association. He showed that the affairs of the organization are now being conducted on a less expensive scale than heretofore, the expenses of the present year being about \$50 under those of last year. Better prices are being secured for drugs, and the condition of all the forty